



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

United States to move in this momentous matter. The governments of all the other powers will almost certainly be eager to follow his lead. Let the President act quickly.

Edwin Ginn and His Peace Foundation.

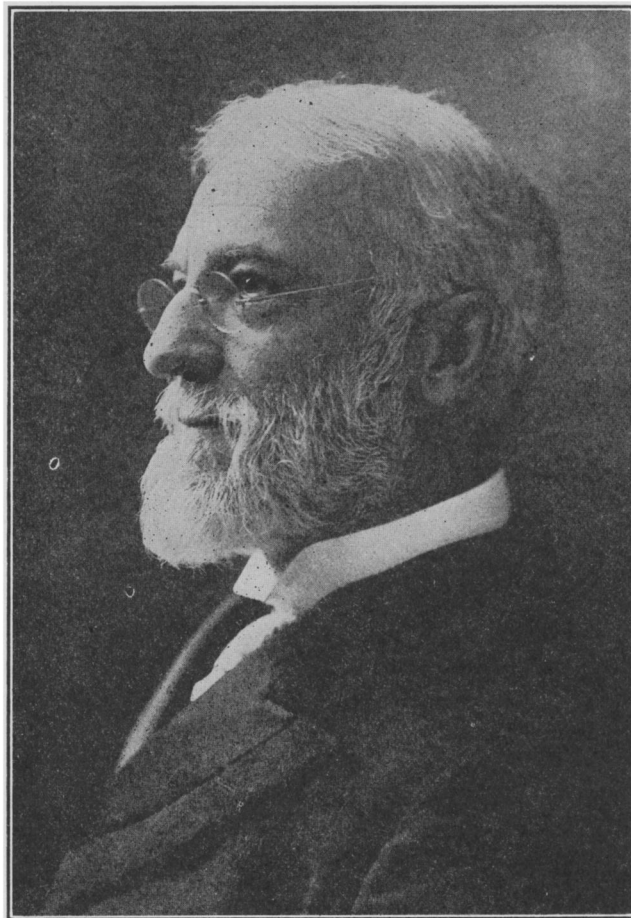
Edwin Ginn, the founder of the World Peace Foundation, died at his home at Winchester, Massachusetts, on January 21, at the age of seventy-six.

Mr. Ginn's early life in Maine was one of struggle, first for health, then for an education. Threatened with blindness after he had made his way as far as college, he at last by perseverance succeeded in graduating with his class from Tufts College in 1862. Soon he set out as a commission book agent, and before long was venturing as a publisher on his own account. Thus steadily he worked his way up, until he became one of the most successful publishers of school and college text-books in America, and thus laid the foundation of his fortune, which was used by him in later years for social betterment and the promotion of world peace.

One of Mr. Ginn's special interests was the better housing of the poor, and some ten years ago he erected a large model tenement on the Charlesbank in Boston. He also endeavored to promote satisfactory conditions between labor and capital, and as an employer was one of the first to begin a profit-sharing system by which his workers reaped from the profits without sharing in the losses of the firm. He early manifested an interest in the humane treatment of animals, and was unwilling to kill them for sport, and in later years became convinced that it was wrong to kill them for food.

His growing opposition to war, with all its attendant cruelties and horrors, was the outcome of a naturally humane disposition. For many years Mr. Ginn was a supporter of the work of the American Peace Society, being at one time a member of its board of directors, and up to the time of his death one of the vice-presidents of the society. To reach and influence public opinion through books was a natural method for him to adopt. Through his publishing house he conceived the idea of issuing what he called "The International Library," containing such volumes as Sumner's "Addresses on War," Channing's "Discourses," and the like, published in attractive form and at moderate prices so as to make them available to all. From about the year 1900 he began to be very active in the cause of peace, writing and speaking at Lake Mohonk and other conferences concerning the possibility of organizing a school where work for peace could be continuously carried on. In a letter quoted in the *ADVOCATE OF PEACE* in November, 1909, Mr. Ginn said:

"To such a school I am myself planning to give \$50,000 a year, and endow it after my death; and it is



EDWIN GINN.

my hope that other men will be ready to increase the fund to an efficient amount. . . . The success of this organization will depend upon the amount of enthusiasm we put into the work, and it must be the enthusiasm of a reformer—the kind of white heat that burns when it touches a community."

Soon after this was written the International School of Peace was founded, with a board of trustees and directors, among whom were such men as Edwin D. Mead, David Starr Jordan, Hamilton Holt, President Lowell, of Harvard; Hon. Samuel W. McCall, John R. Mott, Prof. Samuel T. Dutton, and others. This organization was in 1911 incorporated under the name of the World Peace Foundation. Shortly before Mr. Ginn's death a home was purchased for it at 40 Mount Vernon street, Boston, where its various activities are carried on. Fifty thousand dollars a year was given during the lifetime of Mr. Ginn to maintain the organization, and at his death a fund of one million dollars comes into its possession.

The World Peace Foundation, the work of Edwin Ginn, is one of the most important of the institutions which are doing so much to develop among the nations the spirit of friendship, solidarity, and peace, such as

the American Peace Society and numerous kindred societies in other parts of the world, the Nobel Peace Prize Foundation, the International Peace Bureau, the Carnegie Endowment, and the like.

The Militia Pay Bill.

The Militia Pay Bill, prepared by and in the interest of the adjutants general of the various States and of militiamen who want to connect with the Federal treasury, has reappeared on Capitol Hill. It has not yet taken shape as a bill actually "introduced," but in a tentative form has been sent by the Secretary of War to the chairmen of the two military committees of Congress, Messrs. Chamberlain and Hay.

The Secretary of War, with a diffidence truly surprising, says that he has not yet committed himself to the policy of paying the militia out of the Federal treasury, but, while appearing to occupy a position of neutrality himself, he seeks to commit the two gentlemen who are heads of the military committees. Whose duty is it, we ask, to prepare bills for consideration by Congress, the legislative or the executive officer?

The new bill retains the central feature of the old one. It seeks to provide large payments out of the public treasury for the militia officers and enlisted men. It modestly asks for \$16,450,000.00 and provides a permanent annual appropriation. These gentlemen do not propose to subject themselves and their pay to the uncertain whims of future Congresses. The appropriation is to be made now and to continue forever. Hard times may come to the citizen, business may encounter periods of depression, money may be scarce with the taxpayers, but a leech, a military leech, which now takes three-fourths of all the revenues of Government, must have its appetite satisfied at whatever cost in sweat and blood to the common people. So the appropriation is made continuing by this proposed law.

Students of the Constitution can find no warrant in that neglected document for the *support* of the militia, which, in the view of the founders of the Government, was to be the military arm of the States. The authority of the Federal Government over the militia is found in paragraph 15, sec. 8, of the Constitution, which says that "the Congress shall have power to provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions;" also "to provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the States respectively the appointment of the officers and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress."

Amendment 2 to the Constitution says: "A well-regu-

lated militia being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed." To the disciples of Jefferson this amendment, suggested by him, is commended.

It ought not to be, but somehow it does seem necessary now and then to remind legislators and other officers of the Government of the existence of Article X of the Constitution, which says: "The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people."

This Militia Pay Bill is part of the militarism with which all administrations of later days seem smitten, and which manifests itself in bills to create reserves, after the manner of Germany and France, to convert all public schools into military camps and to make every male child an embryo soldier taught to believe that force is not only the last, but the first and only reason in the settlement of disputes.

Representative Slayden, at that time a member of the House Committee on Military Affairs, submitted a report in the 62d Congress in which he gave cogent and satisfactory reasons, aside from the constitutional objection, why the Militia Pay Bill should not pass. He contended that it was absurd to believe that the militia would remain content with the initial pay, and that the paltry ten or fifteen millions of their first draft on the treasury would surely and speedily grow to a hundred millions or more. There are, as his report stated, 20,000,000 men of the military age in the United States, who are increasing at the rate of about 750,000 a year, and nothing to forbid all of them becoming a part of the militia, and thus attaching themselves to the payroll. The establishment of a militia paid by the United States would create a military-political organization to threaten and control Congress, and what has already happened indicates what would happen in the future.

One of the chief grounds of opposition to increased Federal expenditure on the militia is the well-established fact that under the Constitution the general Government is powerless, in the event of foreign war, to employ such militia on foreign soil. In the Militia Pay Bill recently put forth an effort has been made to meet this serious objection, and to circumvent the Constitution by the adoption of the questionable device of requiring all State militiamen, as a condition precedent to their sharing any of the money to be appropriated by the bill, and as an addition to their primary obligation to their respective States, to enter into an agreement under oath that shall, it is expected, give them the status of officers or enlisted men in the army of the United States, and shall also render them eligible for and liable to be compelled to render military service to the United States, both at home and in foreign countries.